CONTINUATION OF THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1607.]

THURSDAY *October* 31, 1765.

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at his Office, in BROAD-STREET.

Where HAND-BILLS are done on the shortest Notice, and all other Kinds of PRINTING-WORK that does not require STAMPS,—*which are not to be had.*

General Post-Office,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT of NORTH-AMERICA,

Charles-Town, October 26, 1765.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That, by an act passed the last session of parliament, "*for altering certain rates of postage, and for amending, explaining, and enlarging provisions in the act of the ninth of Queen Anne, and other acts relating to the Post-Office*;" it is, among other things, ENACTED,

That letters between LONDON and any port within the BRITISH dominions in AMERICA (in which all His Majesty's West-India Islands are included) which are carried in His Majesty's mails by the packet-boats that now are or hereafter may be established, shall pay single One Shilling, double Two Shillings, treble Three Shillings, the ounce Four Shillings.

That letters, by sea, from any one port to any other port within said dominions, carried by such packet-boats as before-mentioned, shall pay single Four Pence, double Eight Pence, treble One Shilling, the ounce One Shilling and Four Pence.

That letters, by land, to or from any chief post-office in AMERICA, from or to any other part thereof not exceeding *sixty* miles from such chief post-office, or from the office where such letters, not passing through a chief office, may be put in, shall pay single Four Pence, double Eight Pence, treble One Shilling, the ounce One Shilling and Four Pence. And being upwards of *sixty*, and not exceeding *one hundred* miles within the said dominions, shall pay single Six Pence, double One Shilling, treble One Shilling and Six Pence, the ounce Two Shillings. And being upwards of *one hundred*, and not exceeding *two hundred* miles within the said dominions, shall pay single Eight Pence, double One Shilling and Four Pence, treble Two Shillings, the ounce Two Shillings and Eight Pence. And for every distance not exceeding *one hundred* miles above such *two hundred*, and for every such farther distance within the said dominions, shall pay single Two Pence, double Four Pence, treble Six Pence, the ounce Eight Pence.

That no vessel shall be permitted to break bulk, or make entry in any port within the BRITISH dominions, where posts are or may be established, until all letters on board are delivered to the post-master of such port (he paying the bringer One Penny for each letter) to be forwarded according to their respective directions, except such as are excepted by the ninth of Queen Anne; and such as may be brought by vessels liable to perform quarantine, which last are to be delivered to persons superintending the quarantine, for proper care, before they are forwarded by the post. And that all masters, mariners, passengers, &c. neglecting to deliver the letters as aforesaid, shall for every neglect forfeit Twenty Pounds.

That the post-master shall take for every letter brought by such vessel, for any place within his delivery, One Penny, above the Penny paid to the master or other person for the same.

That letters conveyed in GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND, not exceeding one stage, shall pay single One Penny, double Two Pence, treble Three Pence, the ounce Four pence. And in ENGLAND, above one and not exceeding two stages, single Two Pence, double Four Pence, treble Six Pence, the ounce Eight Pence; but these rates are not to affect the penny post.

That letters passing between ENGLAND and IRELAND, through CARLISLE, DUMFRIES, PORT PATRICK and DONAGHADEE, shall pay the same rates of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, and packet postage, according to the distance or number of stages they are conveyed in each kingdom, as are settled by the act of the ninth of Queen Anne, or by this act.

That no packet exceeding the weight of four ounces shall be sent by the penny-post; unless coming from, or passing thereby to the general post.

That letters between LONDON and HAMBURGH, shall pay as letters between LONDON and all other parts of GERMANY, viz. single One Shilling, double Two Shillings, treble Three Shillings, the ounce Four Shillings.

That any officer of the post-office secreting or destroying any letter, bag or mail or letters, containing any bank note, bill, or other paper, writing, or order for the payment of money; or stealing out of any letter any such bank note, bill, &c. on conviction, shall suffer death as a felon.

That any person robbing a mail, in any place or in any manner whatsoever, although it may not appear that any one was put in fear by such robbery, shall, on conviction, suffer death as a felon.

That any officer of the post-office, entrusted to take in letters, and receive the postage thereof, embezzling the money received, or destroying the letters; or any officer advancing the rates on letters, and not accounting for the advanced postage, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of felony.

That any post-boy having a mail or bag of letters under his care, deserting the same before his arrival at the next stage; or suffering any other person to ride on the horse or carriage along therewith; or loitering on the road; or not, in all possible cases, conveying the mail according to his agreement, shall, on conviction, before one justice of the peace, be sent to the house of correction for any time not exceeding one month, nor less than fourteen days.

That any post boy, singly, or in combination with others, unlawfully collecting, or conveying letters, or causing the same to be unlawfully conveyed, shall, on conviction, before one justice of the peace, forfeit Ten Shillings, to be paid to the informer, for every letter so unlawfully collected, conveyed, or delivered. And if the forfeiture is not immediately paid, shall be sent to the house of correction, for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month.

That all rates of letters, and all forfeitures, mentioned in this act, shall be paid in sterling money of Great-Britain.

The rates established by this act for the port of letters between London and Hamburgh; and the limitation of the weight of packets to be sent by the penny-post commenced from the fifth of July last. All other regulations, rates of postage, pains, penalties, and forfeitures before-mentioned, commenced from the tenth day of October instant.

By command of the D. Post-Master General,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

For American Intelligence turn to the last Page.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

IT is now said that the parliament will certainly meet on or about the 20th of October next, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

AUGUST 15.

Tuesday last the West-India merchants gave a grand entertainment at the King's Arms tavern, Cornhill, to the Rt. Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Harcourt, and several other persons of distinction.

AUGUST 17.

Yesterday there was a grand Levee at St. James's, at which were lord Bute, the duke of Newcastle, &c. after which his Grace set out for Claremont.

Yesterday the Hon. Charles Yorke kissed his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on his being appointed Attorney-General, in the room of Sir Fletcher Norton.

On Monday next there will be held a board of trade and plantations by the new Lords, for the first time, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

Yesterday the Earl of Bute was at court, but staid but a short time.

Yesterday his excellency the Earl of Hertford had his first public levee, since his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Excellency has appointed Mr. Todd, son of Mr. Todd, Secretary to the Right Hon. Mr. Conway, to go over with him as his private Secretary to Ireland.

The disputes continually arising in the American colonies, joined to the struggle which they make for independence, it is thought will induce the British legislature to new-model their system of government, and to allow them representatives in the great council of this kingdom.

AUGUST 20.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that it was thought the Spanish island of Porto-Rico, in the West Indies, or part of it, would soon be proposed to the Earl of Rochford, as an equivalent for the Manilla ransom.

Yesterday Sir Henry Moore set out for Portsmouth, in order to embark for his government at New-Yorke.

We hear that Lord William Campbell, third son to his grace the duke of Argyle, is to have the command of his Majesty's ships of war on the coast of Guiney.

It is said lieut. gen. Lord John Murray will be appointed commander of the first regiment of foot, in the room of Sir Harry Erskine, deceased; and that governor Grant is to have the command of the Royal Highlanders in the room of his lordship.

AUGUST 22.

It is remarkable that the three young princes were all born in August; the prince of Wales being born August 12, 1762; the bishop of Osnabrug, August 16, 1763; and the last new born prince, yesterday August 21.

Tuesday his grace the duke of Bedford, arrived at his house in Bloomsbury square, from France.

Private letters from Paris mention, that the true reason why the isle of New Orleans was not ceded to the Catholic court, according to the treaty, was in consequence of a very strong remonstrance of the royal company of merchants trading to the Havanna and La Vera Cruz, tending to prove, that such an exchange would throw great commercial advantages into the hands of the English at Mobile and Pensacola, who would not fail to carry on an illegal trade with the new-comers, to the great prejudice of the Spanish revenue in the West-Indies.

AUGUST 24.

The Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, Aug. 21. This morning, about four o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, several Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber were present.

This great event was made known by the firing of the Tower guns. Her Majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected; and the Young Prince is in perfect health.

Whitehall, Aug. 24. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Blair, John Barnard, George Whitmore, John Kenrick, and James Brindley, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for managing the duties on stamp vellum, parchment and paper; and also to constitute and appoint John Brettell, Esq; to be Secretary to the said Commissioners.

The King has been pleased to grant unto William Poole, Esq; the office of Receiver-General of all and singular the duties on stamp vellum, parchment and paper.

AUGUST 26.

We hear that John Home, Esq; who formerly belonged to the Scottish Kirk, and since author of Douglas, Agis King of Sparta, &c is, within these few days, gone down to Scotland, to stand candidate for the boroughs lately represented by Sir Harry Erskine.

A few days since, a gentleman and lady went into a Church in this metropolis in order to be married; but when the minister came to that part of the ceremony where the bridegroom is to repeat the words "with my body I thee worship," he said, "Sir, I am a Dissenter, and I will not repeat those words;" To which the Clergyman replied, "Sir, I am a Churchman, and will not omit them;" "your servant, Sir," and "your servant, Sir," ended the debate, and the parties returned home unmarried.

AUGUST 27.

A West-India Governor, we are informed, has requested to be recalled.

The 19th inst. was launched at Falmouth a new Packet-boat, called the Grantham, Capt. John Jones commander, for the West-India, Florida, and Carolina station, who is to sail with the first mail. She is esteemed to be the finest ship in the service, and to have the most commodious and genteel accommodations for passengers, that could possibly be contrived.

The military government of all our acquisitions in the late war, being under consideration to be reduced to a general standard, the same has been laid before his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and such land officers as he shall think proper to consult, in order for his highness to deliver his opinion on that subject.

It is said an order will soon be dispatched to suspend the execution of Vice-Admiralty courts, in his Majesty's North-American provinces, till the subject of certain appeals from thence shall be discussed in the ensuing grand assembly of the nation.

AUGUST 28.

More changes are still talked of, and will certainly be made, before the next meeting of parliament, which meeting will not be so speedy as expected.

The two popular points to be settled by the present administration, at the meeting of the house, are, the illegality of general warrants, and a total alteration in the mode of collecting the cyder-tax.

It is said that the honourable C. Grenville, Esq; will be soon created a Peer.

A new regulation, it is said, will soon take place with respect to the government of our new acquisitions in America, which will reflect much to the honour, as well as wisdom, of our present administration.

There is now living a man in the 98th year of his age, who follows laces about the town, who is the identical person who stood sentinel at Windsor-castle sixty-seven years since, on Lady-day last; who, on being tried by a Court Martial for neglect of duty, saved his life by having heard St. Paul's Clock strike thirteen.

AUGUST 29.

The canvass for a city in the West, we hear, goes on with great success; and a correspondent informs us, that a particular tradesman in that place received 100 Guineas for a steel tobacco box.

It is said our court hath, in the last dispatches to Paris, among other articles relating to Dunkirk, strenuously insisted upon the immediate demolition of a very deep and commodious back water, with sluices, which the Sieur de Migieres, commandant of that fortress, has been near two years in compleating.

AUGUST 30.

Letters from the Groyne advise, that a detachment of 100 men and four officers, drawn from the different regiments in garrison in that province, and destined for Louisiana, where just gone from thence for Ferrol, where they are to embark, with a Governor, two capuchins, a commissary of war, and some civil officers, which the court of Spain is sending to that colony.

AUGUST 31.

In case the ecclesiastical preferments take place in North-America, we hear that the Rev. Mr. Cotton, of Brentwood, Essex, will be appointed to some one of them, on account of his being well acquainted with the customs and manners of the people in the several colonies.

The Baron de Reifchach, Envoy extraordinary from their Imperial Majesties to the States General, received an express last Monday evening at the Hague, which brought him the affecting news that Francis I. Emperor of the Romans, died at Inspruck on Sunday the 18th instant. That monarch appeared to be very well, and had attended divine service that day; but in the evening, between the hours of nine and ten, he was attacked with an apoplexy, and expired a few minutes after, in the arms of the King of the Romans. The said minister notified, next day, this fatal event to the president of the States General, and to the other members of the government.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Friday Lord Bute was at court: He went in Lord Harcourt's coach with his Lordship, and Lord Mount Stuart; but came away in the chariot of George Pitt, Esq; and soon after went in his own to Carleton-house.

We hear a bounty will be granted next sessions, on the importation of Myrtle-Wax from the provinces of Georgia and South-Carolina.

SEPTEMBER 3.

The Emperor of Germany is usually elected by the nine Electors of the Empire at Francfort; but if a King of the Romans be elected in the life-time of the Emperor, he succeeds of course without any new choice.

Joseph Benedict Augustus, (the eldest son of the deceased Emperor) was crowned King of the Romans April 3, 1764, and is in the 25th year of his age. He was married on the 13th of January last to the Princess Josephina Antonia, sister to the Elector of Bavaria.

We have the pleasure to be informed, that his Majesty was yesterday morning pretty well recovered from his late feverish disposition.

SEPTEMBER 4.

A new Tragedy, called Pharamonde, was play'd for the first time at Paris on the 14th ult. and met with great applause. Pharamonde was the 24th King of France, who removed his seat from the Eastern to the Western part of the kingdom, and made the Salique Law.

The PRINCIPALS *of the three different Parties.*

Duke of Bedford	Lord Frederick Campbell	
Duke of Marlborough	Mr. Charles Townshend	
Duke of Bridgewater	Mr. Stanley	
Earl of Northington	Sir Fletcher Norton	
Earl of Gower	Sir John Turner	
Earl of Sandwich	Sir Lawrence Dundas	
Earl of Halifax	Sir George Pigot	
Earl of Weymouth	Sir George Rodney	
Earl of Suffolk	Mr. J. Grenville	
Earl of Essex	Mr H. Grenville	
Earl of March	Mr. John Pitt	
Earl of Pembroke	Mr. Thomas Pitt	
Earl of Waldgrave	Mr. Beckford	
Lord Mansfield	Mr. Hunt	
Lord Bolingbroke	Mr. Nugent	
Lord Tavistock	Mr. Harris	
Lord Charles Spencer	Mr. Fitzmaurice	
Lord Farnham	Dr. Hays	
Lord Bateman	Col. Barré	
Lord Hinchinbroke	Mr. Wood	
Lord Carysfort	Mr. Gascoigne	
Sir Charles Bunbury		
Sir John Sebright		
Sir John Hynde Cotton	Earl of Bute	
Sir George Pococke	Duke of C——d	
Mr Rigby	Duke of Newcastle,	
Mr. Thynne	Lord Rockingham	N
Mr. St. John	Duke of Grafton	C
Mr. Neville	Duke of Portland	A
Mr. Seymour	Duke of Ancaster	B
Mr. Vernon	Earl of Hertford	C
Mr. Bacon	Earl of Winchelsea	C
	Earl of Talbot	B
	Earl of Egmont	B
Lord Temple	Earl of Litchfield	B
Mr. Pitt	Earl of Pomfret	B
Mr. G. Grenville	Earl of Dartmouth	C
Lord Lyttelton	Earl of Oxford	B
Earl of Bristol	Earl of Scarborough	C
Earl of Shelburn	Earl of Albemarle	C
Earl of Guernsey	Earl of Ashburnham	N
Earl of Powis	Lord Villiers	C
Earl of Cornwallis	Mr. Dowdeswell	N
Earl of Hillsborough	Mr. Conway	C
Lord Fortescu	Mr. Elliott	B
Lord Bottetourt	Mr. Oswald	B
Lord Grosvenor	Mr. Onslow	N
Lord Hyde	Mr. T. Townshend	N
Lord Cambden	Mr. Pelham	N
Lord Townshend	Mr. Buller	N
Lord Granby	Sir Alex Gilmore	C
Lord North	Sir William Meredith	C
Lord Strange	Mr. John York	N
Lord Thomond	Admiral Keppel	C
Lord Orwell	Mr. Flamerbert	C

SEPTEMBER 9.

The late Emperor had by the Empress Maria Theresa, thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, of whom four sons and seven daughters are now living. As by a late settlement of the Emperor, the Dukedoms of Tuscany and Florence were alienated to the Arch-

Chapel, to congratulate their Imperial Majesties, and Governor of the Netherlands, who was lately married at Inspruck to the Infanta of Spain. Politicians are impatient to know how far the present Emperor of Austria will confirm to and guarantee such settlement, which creates another independent power in Italy.

Yesterday there was a great levee at St. James's, when his Majesty received the compliments of the nobility, &c. on his recovery from his late indisposition.

We are informed, that the right hon. the Earl of Bute intends to make the tour to France, before the meeting of the parliament.

Public notice was yesterday given, that a Mail will be made up this day fortnight for the West-Indies, Pensacola and Carolina.

A right honourable Commoner lately displaced, we hear, has refused a Peerage; and, it is said, will indulge himself with a tour to the south of France, to avoid the solicitations of some great people, who are continually pressing him to resume a capital employment in the Ministry.

Lord Mount Stuart, son to the Earl of Bute, was at court on Friday; as fine a youth, and as accomplished, as ever returned from travel.

SEPTEMBER 6.

If credit may be given to certain advices from the continent, some black clouds are said to be gathering in the North, which seem to threaten an interruption to the present short-lived tranquility of Europe.

An Evening paper of last night says, that on Saturday last arrived at Harwich, in the packet from Helvoet, John Wilkes, Esq.

It is said a great personage in the law has lately declared the vice Admiralty Courts in America, as they now stand, highly repugnant to the British constitution, and consequently illegal.

They advise from Dublin, that a bill is intended to be brought in next sessions for registering the number of Roman Catholics in that nation.

Yesterday died at his house in Bucklersbury, Richard Shubrick, Esq; one of the Directors of the London Assurance Company, whose lady died last Friday at Greenwich. It is somewhat extraordinary, that they both fell ill at their country house at Greenwich, at the same time, of the same disorder, and that he being brought to town, and she remaining there, their distemper had the same symptoms and changes at the same hours, only she died six days before him.

SEPTEMBER 7.

The day fixed on for baptizing the young Prince, is the 18th Instant, at St. James's.

It is said the death of the late Emperor of Germany will occasion the early nomination of an English nobleman to visit the continent in a public character, on affairs of great importance.

Private letters from Minorca mention, that the French are making such use of their present footing in the Island of Corsica, as will, in all probability, render that place of great importance to them in the Mediterranean, in case of a future war.

As an instance how much the American colonies are in earnest to oppose the new Stamp and other Duties, we are informed several eminent counsel are begun already to be retained, in behalf of the provinces of New-England, Virginia, and Massachusetts-Bay.

They write from Philadelphia, that several families are going to embark for the Dutch settlements, on account of the late Stamp-Duty; thinking it, as they say, more eligible than to live where they have so little security for their properties; and where they are governed by laws, in the making of which they have not so much as the poor consolation of a consent.

It is rumoured that an English subject, said to be lately returned from France, will have an appointment to the lucrative post of Inspector of the Out-Port Collectors.

New Advertisements.

A SPINNET

WELL-TONED and in good Order, to be sold. Inquire at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street.

A Fine MILCH-COW that is used to the Town, to be sold. Inquire at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street.

ATKINS & WESTON

Have just imported, in the ship Carolina Packet, *Capt.* Robson, *from* LONDON:

A Very large and compleat assortment of goods; which, with choice rum, wine, sugar, biscuit, flour, &c. they will sell on the most moderate terms, at their stores in Charles-Town, and at Stono.

The friendship of persons in general, they take this opportunity of acknowledging, with the warmest sentiments of gratitude, declaring at the same time, that they will endeavour to deserve their favour, by an invariable adherence to selling cheap, and by an unwearied exertion of their best abilities, for the satisfaction of all who are pleased to favour them with their commands.

To be Publickly Sold,

At the usual place in Charles-Town, on Wednesday the 18th of December next, between the hours of 11 *and* 12 *o'clock.*

A Tract of 1083 and one third acres of land, (more or less) being the middle part of a tract of 3250 acres, formerly granted to Col. Samuel Prioleau, deceased, situate in Granville County, lying on the branches of Coosawhatchie & Chuliphiney Creeks, bounding to the north-west on William Fishbourn's land, to the south-east on land of Jonathan Rust, and on all other sides on vacant land in July 1736. Credit for two or more years, paying Interest, and giving security, if required, by

OTHNIEL BEALE.

Plats of the same, may be seen at Othniel Beale's in Charles-Town. *October* 29, 1765.

DONALD BRUCE,

Has just imported, in the Carolina Packet, *Capt.* Robson, *from* London, *and the* Live-Oak, *Capt.* Lundberry, *from* Bristol: *A general assortment of goods; which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, at his store in* Church-street, *next door to Mr.* William Dumpfield's: *Among which are,*

WHITE, blue, and drab-colour'd plains, super-fine fashionable broad cloths, with suitable trimmings, best London duffils, strouds, white and striped flannels, Crowley's broad hoes, falling axes, trace chains, socket spades, bar lead, shot and bullets, gun-powder, carpenters plains, white inch rope and bed cord, horn combs, ivory ditto, pomatum, blacking-ball, scented and plain hair-powder, fig and powder blue, Poland starch, Hatsboro' lines, best Roman fiddle-strings, leather jockey-caps, India nankeen, Bengall stripes, diaper table cloths, plate baskets, blue and white, and enamell'd china bowls, ditto cups and saucers, fashionable stone plates and dishes, wine decanters, large punch decanters and tumblers, worm'd and flower'd wine glasses, walking-sticks, ditto with spears, ditto ham canes, ditto tartane, black silk breeches patterns, ditto worsted, silk knee-garters, mens gloves, womens ditto, and silk mitts and fans, womens and girls callimanco, everlasting and leather shoes, mens and youths leather shoes and pumps, very fine hyson and green tea in half pound canisters, fine blue raisins and currants, pickles, nutmegs, cinamon, mace and cloves, dark ground cottons and printed linens, fashionable silk stuffs for womens winter wear, Irish and sheeting linens, callimancoes, durants, tamblets, ready-made cloaths, spotted raggs, mattrasses, shoats and Snipes, check handkerchiefs, gurlix and check ditto, ofnabrug, newfoundland and sheets, womens tammy petticoats, long clay'd pipes, Scotch snuff, 4.

ANN MATHEWES,

Hath just imported, in the Heart of Oak, *Capt.* Gunn: *A fresh assortment of GOODS; amongst which are the following articles,*

THREE-FOURTH manteau. of different colours
Persians, blue and black sprig'd sattin
Best black alamode
Black flower'd silk, and sattin cardinals
Sattin bonnets of different sorts
Cloth cloaks and cardinals
Black lace, bland ditto, head ditto, trolley ditto, fine edging
Gauze caps, flys ditto
Ivory fans
Barcelona handkerchers
Gauze of different sorts
Italian crapes
Pistol barrs, plaitilloes
Britannias, crowcolour'd poplins
Best bombazine, yard wide stuffs
Stript and white flannels
An assortment of worsted hose
Womens and childrens shoes
Neat French wax earrings, black ditto
French trimmings, sleeve knots, pompoons
Duffil blankets
Starch and hair powder
Black pepper, bohea tea
Florence oil, &c.

Which, with a neat assortment on hand, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by the subscriber, at her store in Church-street.

St. Paul's Parish, Sept. 28, 1765.

PETER GREEN of St. Paul's Parish, informs me upon oath, that he took from a negro man slave, named Andrew, (the property of James Postell, Esq;) a black pacing gelding, with a saddle and bridle. The said horse is about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock R W, and on the off buttock a brand not plain enough to be known.—It is supposed he stole the horse out of some plantation near Dorchester. The owner may apply to ANDREW LEITCH, *J. P.*

TO BE SOLD,

At public outcry, on Monday *the* 18*th of* November *next, at the plantation of* JOSHUA EATON, *deceased, near* Will-Town, Ponpon.

ALL the estate belonging to said Joshua Eaton, consisting of several valuable slaves, a small stock of horses, cattle and hogs, houshold furniture and plantation tools.—All sums under Twenty Pounds to be cash, for all above, three months credit will be given, with interest from the date.——All persons who have any demands on the said estate, are desired to bring them in attested to the subscriber, or to William Bampfield, in Charles-Town.

October 18, 1765. CATHARINE EATON, *Administratrix.*

DAVID & JOHN DEAS,

Have just imported in the Carolina Packet, *Capt.* Robson, *from* LONDON,

A LARGE assortment of WINTER GOODS, amongst which are a variety of printed cottons, chints and callicoes, fashionable colour'd broad cloths, china, &c. to be sold on moderate terms, at their store on the Bay.

*** Ofnabrughs, checks, and low-priced garlix, to be sold by the package at Eight and an half for one, for cash or credit to the first of January next.

GRIFFITH & CAPE,

Have just imported in the Carolina Packet, *Capt.* Robson, *from* London, *a large and compleat assortment of goods, amongst which are,*

SUPERFINE broad cloths, of black, blue, green and white, and a variety of neat colours, and six fourth cloths with trimmings to suit, cambletes, callimancoes, damasks, and mecklenburgh stuffs, black bombazines, crow colour poplin, scarlet cloaks and cardinals, some of the cardinals trimmed with ermine, womens black and colour'd russel, damask and calimanco quilted coats, rich soft black paduasoy, armozine and India taffeties, crow and light blue lutestring, black alamode, black and blue serge-denisme, womens black figur'd mode, sprigged and plain sattin cloaks, plain and fashionable sattin hats, black a-la-mode Bath bonnets, fashionable fans and ribbons, great choice of callicoes, English and India chints, copper-plate and printed cambricks, blue and red bordered handkerchiefs, India nankeens, an affortment of Irish linen and sheeting ditto, three-fourth and six-fourth wide diapers, three fourth and six-fourth huckabacks, pistol lawns, clouting diapers, cambricks, long and clear lawns, three-fourth and seven-eighth garlix, damask and diaper table cloths, a large assortment of checks, bed ticks, bolsters, &c. Flanders bed ticks, cotton counterpains, mattrasses, London stripe duffils and superfine blankets, best British and fine Irish ofnabrugs, striped and flower'd flannels, good bohea and superfine hyson tea, very best London doe and buckskin breeches, boot legs and vamps, glass ware, haberdashery, cutlery, china; amongst which are very neat setts of tea table china, pickles, great variety of hosiery, Rogers's superfine mill'd cut tobacco, and high and low dried snuff, felt, castor and best beaver hats for boys and men, women's furr'd ditto, sadlery, slops, threads of all sorts, hard and soft pewter, girls, womens, boys, and mens leather shoes and pumps, girls and womens stuff and sattin shoes and pumps, copper tea kettles and coffee pots, Crowley's broad and narrow hoes, felling and broad axes, socket spades, corn mills, with several other articles of iron ware, single refined loaf sugar, best blue sun raising in jars, currants in jars, Jordan almonds, spices of all kinds, paints and linseed oil, sconce looking glasses with gold ornaments, dressing and swing glasses, tea chests, japan'd and mahogany waiters, lead and shot, writing paper, ink powder, quills, blank books, &c. gold and silver lace, ditto basket buttons, and knee garters.

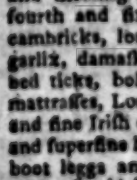
A compleat assortment of cordage, sail duck, and ship chandlery, &c. which, with rum, sugar, salt, and a quantity of coffee, they will sell cheap.

Advertisements.

JOHN OLIVER, jun.

WATCH-MAKER, from LONDON,
At Mr. BARNARD BEEKMAN's, on the BAY,
HAS TO SELL,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

GREAT variety of chased and plain gold and silver watches, chains, seals, keys, &c. also two very good eight-day clocks, one in a mahogany, and the other in a japan'd case, which will be sold a bargain.—He continues to mend watches in the best manner, for ready-money only. And has to lett, a commodious 'Compting-House, adjoining his shop on the Bay, with which may also be had, very convenient Back-Stores in Longitude-Lane, to be enter'd upon immediately.



RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on Wednesday night the 2d of October inst. A negro wench named DOLLY; she is of a yellow complexion, broad faced, eighteen years of age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, had on when she went away, two petticoats, one a white negro cloth, the other an old red one, an ofnabrug jacket and a white negro cloth wrapper. She was formerly the property of John Edmons, jun. at Beach Hill, but supposed to be harboured in Charles-Town. Whoever will deliver her to the warden of the work-house, or to me, at the sign of the CROSS-KEYS, in Unity-Alley, shall receive THREE DOLLARS

RAN away from the plantation of William Allston, Esq; on Pedee, March 12th, 1764, two negro men, Carolina born, one named JOE, middle-sized, yellow complexion, stutters much, and pretends to be free; the other named PETER, very likely and round faced, complexion very black; both very good sawyers and boatmen, and used to the management of horses and cattle. Information has been received that they went first to the back settlements, and are supposed to have gone from thence to St. Augustine. Twenty Dollars reward, besides all reasonable charges will be paid for each, if delivered to the warden of the work-house, or Mr. John Fornes, Merchant in Charles-Town; and Fifty Dollars for discovery of any white person's harbouring them, to be paid on conviction of the offender.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture. A brown bay horse, about 13 hands high, with a star in his forehead, branded M S on the buttock. Any person delivering the said horse at my plantation at Dorchester, shall have ONE DOLLAR reward.——A stray bright bay horse, 13 hands and an half high, branded on the mounting shoulder G. R, with a star, and one white foot. The owner must prove his property before

Dorchester, Sept. 25, 1765. JOHN JOOR.

John Dawson,

INFORMS those that are indebted to him on open accompts, that if the same be not paid, or otherwise settled to his satisfaction, by the first of November next, either with himself at Charles-Town, or with Mr. Dudley, at Monck's Corner, they will then be sued. —61

RAN away from my plantation, at the Cypress, about Christmas last, a negro fellow named Guy, about five feet six inches high, slim made, he has a little impediment in his speech, bought of the estate of Gibbs Wright. It is thought he is harbour'd at Elisha Postell's plantation.

Also run away from my plantation, at Stono, in July last a negro fellow named Tom, a short, well made, sensible fellow, formerly the property of the estate of Samuel Lavington. A reward of twenty pounds will be paid for taking Guy, and ten pounds for Tom, on delivery of either of them, at my plantation at Stono, or to the warden of the work-house, in Charles-Town. All persons are caution'd not to harbour either of the said negroes, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. HUMPHRY SOMMERS.

ROBERT RAPER,

GIVES notice, that he hath administered on the estate of Andrew Johnston, deceased, and desires and advises all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the said estate, to settle with him before the first of December next.

TO BE LETT,

By the Year, or on Lease for a term of Years.

THE House and Stores in Elliott-street, lately possessed by Mr. John Vaux. The buildings are large, convenient, and well finished; and the front store compleatly fitted with shelves, &c. may be lett, with the cellars and back stores, separate from the house, which, without them, will suit almost any family. Apply to THOMAS YOUNG, Bricklayer.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP By

Simon & John Berwick,

A LARGE quantity of NEGRO SHOES all of this summer's make. Gentlemen may have any quantity by applying to John Berwick, at Stono, or to Simon Berwick in Charles-Town, at his tanyard, the upper end of Tradd-street, where shoemakers and others may be supplied with leather, &c.

THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that they are to pay to me, or to my order in writing, the customary wharfage, for all goods landed upon my wharf; powder at four shillings per hundred weight, and also for all kinds of vessels, laying at or made fast to the said wharf, as is usually paid at other wharfs, from and after the 15th day of October, 1765. HOPKIN PRICE.

AT a meeting of the vestry and church-wardens of the parish of St. James's Santee, on the first instant, the following assessment was made for the relief of the poor of the said parish, for the years 1764 and 1765, viz. for each slave, and every hundred acres of land two shillings currency, and one shilling for every hundred pounds at interest, of which all persons taxable are desired to take notice, as executions will certainly be issued after the first Tuesday in January next against all those who shall not then have paid, as also against the defaulters in the year 1763, who were then assess'd in the sums of ten pence and five pence for the like purpose.

JOHN DUTARQUE, } *Church Wardens.*
October 18, 1765. STEPHEN GUERRARY, }

ANY vessel wanting a load of lumber deliver'd at Bull's island, may be supplied on a short notice, with as good as any in the province, at the following reasonable rates, viz. Small scantling and boards ten shillings—larger timber fifteen shillings the hundred feet—shingles, one pound per thousand, lower than the market price in Charles-Town. For further particulars enquire, at Mr. Theodore Gaillard, jun. of

HENRY MOUZON, jun.

SARAH DAMAN,

MILLINER, from LONDON.

At Amin-Corner, the upper end of Union-Street, has imported in the Union, Capt. James Smith,

AN affortment of millinery goods, of the newest and neatest fashions; likewise hosiery, haberdashery, together with other goods imported in different vessels, which she will sell at a very moderate profit for ready cash only.

N. B. All sorts of millinery work compleated in the neatest manner.

BEST London, New-York and West India Madera Wine, lately imported in the schooner Margaret, Robert Harrison master, to be sold cheap, by the pipe, hogshead and quarter-cask, or by the dozen from Five to Eight Pounds currency, by THOMAS BUCKLE.

THE Co-partnership of *Logan, Guerin, & Vanderhorst*, expired the 5th instant; they GIVE NOTICE to all indebted to them, to discharge or settle their accompts as soon as possible, as they will be under a necessity to sue every person, &c. due them, that remains unpaid or unsettled by the 5th of January next, into an attorney at law's hands, to [illegible] this timely notice that all indebted

THE FIRE-MASTERS
GIVE NOTICE,

THAT, in conſequence of the great neglect of many of the inhabitants of Charles-Town, in providing buckets and ladders, keeping their chimneys ſwept clean, and of obſerving many other directions, required by the laws now in force, wherein the ſafety and intereſt of the whole community are nearly concerned, they are determined to carry the ſaid laws ſtrictly into execution: And that none may plead ignorance, the following abſtracts are now publiſhed for their information, which the fire-maſters requeſt all perſons concerned ſtrictly to obſerve.

GABRIEL MANIGAULT,
BENJAMIN SMITH,
THOMAS SMITH,
GEORGE SHED,
WILLIAM ANCRUM,
} Fire-Maſters.

It is enacted, that every owner or tenant of every dwelling houſe in Charles-Town ſhall provide a leathern bucket of ſix quarts at leaſt, for every fire-hearth in ſuch dwelling-houſe, one fourth part of the whole to be ſent to the managers of the fire engines; they are alſo to provide one ladder of a convenient length for each dwelling-houſe; which buckets and ladders are to be always ready in caſe of fire, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of Ten pounds; alſo a penalty of Thirty ſhillings for every bucket withheld, or refuſed in time of fire, and if any buckets ſhall be loſt at ſuch time, the fire-maſters are to ſupply the owners with others in the room of them.

The charge of providing buckets and ladders is to be borne and paid by the landlords and owners of houſes; but as the ſaid charges may be often paid by the tenant in poſſeſſion, who is made liable in caſe of neglect, it is lawful for ſuch tenant to deduct ſo much out of his rent as he ſhall from time to time expend in providing buckets and ladders.

It ſhall be lawful for the fire-maſters to enter into the houſes, out houſes, ſtables and yards, of every owner or tenant, to enquire if they are provided with buckets and ladders; and alſo to view, ſearch and examine, if any quantities of hay, ſtraw, pitch, tar, roſin, turpentine, oil, tallow, ſulphurous or combuſtible matters are lodged in any place within the ſame, which may be in danger of taking fire; and if they find there is danger, it is lawful for them, after having admoniſhed the owner of ſuch houſe or houſes to remove ſuch combuſtible matter (in caſe of refuſing or neglecting to remove the ſame) at the charge of the owner. All perſons who ſhall ſuffer their chimneys to take fire, and blaze out at the top, ſhall forfeit the ſum of five pounds.

Upon any alarm in the night time every inhabitant is to repair to the place where the fire is, with his arms, under the penalty of Forty ſhillings, and ſhall lodge them in ſuch place, near the fire, as ſhall be appointed by the fire-maſters, and the commander of the watch is to order a party of the watch to guard the ſame. All goods and effects removed, are directed to be carried to the place where the arms are directed to be lodged and guarded. The conſtables are to appear with their ſtaves, and aſſiſt in guarding the ſaid goods and effects, till removed to ſome other place of ſafety, under the penalty of Five Pounds. Any perſon that embezzles any goods or effects, are to be pilloried, have their ears cut off, and forfeit four times the value thereof.

The fire-maſters are impowered to command any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to aid and aſſiſt in pulling down houſes or buildings, for extinguiſhing of fires, to the utmoſt of their ſtrength, power and ability; and in caſe of refuſal, if a white perſon, he ſhall forfeit Five pounds, and if a ſlave, he ſhall be publickly whipped. All perſons who ſhall do or execute any thing in obedience to the fire-maſters, are indemnified againſt all perſons whatſoever.

Remarkable or conſiderable ſervices, in preventing or extinguiſhing fires, are to be rewarded by the fire-maſters; and in caſe any perſon ſhall be wounded, maimed, or diſabled, in endeavouring to prevent or extinguiſh fire, a reaſonable allowance, maintenance, or proviſion will be made for ſuch perſons.

The maſters or managers of the engines may command any perſon or perſons whoſoever that ſhall be neareſt at hand, when any fire breaks out, to aid and aſſiſt in conveying the engines to the place where the fire ſhall be. A white perſon refuſing ſhall forfeit Forty ſhillings, and a ſlave is to be publickly whipped. A reward of Forty ſhillings to every white perſon, and Twenty ſhillings to every ſlave, to be paid to thoſe who carry the firſt engine to the place where the fire firſt breaks out.

N. B. Thoſe who loſt buckets at the late fire are deſired to apply to Mr. Ancrum.

BENJAMIN KING,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKER,
From RHODE-ISLAND,
On Simmons's wharf, oppoſite to the Guard-Houſe.

MAKES and mends Hadley's and Davis's quadrants, and ſea compaſſes, gauging rods, &c. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their employ may depend on having their work faithfully done, and with the quickeſt diſpatch, and as cheap as it can be done in any part of America.

N. B. All ſorts of Surveyors inſtruments made and mended in the neateſt manner.

Godfrey & Gadſden,

Have to ſell, at their ſtores in Charles-Town and George-Town, the following, with moſt other, articles uſually imported here, and are juſt arrived in the Union, Capt. Smith, from London, and other veſſels lately from Europe.

IRISH LINENS, from ſix ſhillings and three pence, to forty-five ſhillings per yard, fine piſtol lawns, Ruſſia and German linens, printed linnens, cottons and callicoes, muſlin, faſhionable ſilk and cotton gauze; plain, flowered, and mipionet lawns, with a great variety of other linens, at a *very low advance*, faſhionable brocade tabbarets, ſpotted and figur'd mantees, ſtrip'd and plain cambletts from eight ſhillings and nine pence to ten ſhillings per yard, with other ſtuffs for winter gowns, BROAD CLOTHS, trimmings, beaver coatings, GREEN, BLUE, BROWN & WHITE PLAINS, duffil and BED BLANKETS, matraſſes, quilts, rugge, counterpanes, beſt feathers in bags of fifty pounds each, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, pigtail and cut tobacco, ſweet oil, muſtard, anchovies, walnuts, French and Spaniſh olives, capers, Belvidere, Turkey, and jar raiſins, currants, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, beſt ſingle and double loaf ſugar, porter, Briſtol beer and cyder, very large broad hoes, axes and ſpades, rice and indico hooks, rice ſieves with deep rims, camp chafing diſhes, iron trivets, and moſt ſorts of ironmongery and braziery, water diſhes and plates, mugs, bottle crants, candle moulds and other pewter. A few pieces of BROCADE of the *newſt faſhion*, black and white peeling, and ſattins of many colours, mantuas, lutefirings, tobines, black taffety, mourning crapes, alamodes, black paduſoy, &c. Black velvet caps, boys and mens coarſe and fine hats, womens faſhionable hats and bonnets, a great variety of new faſhion'd necklaces and earrings, blond lace, ermin, French and other trimmings, quilted coats, ſilk and cloth cloaks and cardinals, ſilk handkerchiefs, black ſilk crapins in quarter pound and half pound papers, bed lace, black and faſhionable fans, gloves and mitts, marking canvas, ſtays.

Walnut and lacquer'd coffin furniture and lacing ditto japan'd plate warmers, bruſhes and mops, brimſtone, verdigreaſe, paints and bolted oil, oakum, powder and lead, ſconce and other looking glaſſes, ſilk, thread, cotton, worſted and yarn caps, ſtockings and ſcarfs, patterns, ſhoe and channels boots, mens, womens, boys and girls ſhoes and pumps, toed and plain clogs. READY MADE CLOATHS, a great variety of GARDEN SEEDS, gold and baſket buttons and cord. A few hogſheads of WEST-INDIA & OLD JAMAICA RUM

A Grey horſe, very much flea bitten, both trotts and paces, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock W G. The owner muſt prove his property and apply to

October 7, 1765. HENRY RAVENEL, J. P.

THE following Perſons are deſired to call at the TREASURER'S OFFICE, for payment of Money provided for them by the General Aſſembly.

James Cooper,	George Ball,
John Cooper,	Job Meadows,
John Mather,	Daniel Burnett,
John Single,	Robert Smith,
John Page,	Charles Gray,
Frederick Toover,	Thomas Hughſton,
Nicholas Smith,	Thomas Brown,
Captain Hazard,	Richard Tilwell,
Ebenezer Way,	Thomas Perry,
Simon Hart,	Rachel Ruſs,
Lewis Kettowin,	James Sample,
George Smith,	John Bartin,
John Smith,	Samuel Davis,
Philip Howarth,	Hugh Douſe,
John Caldwell,	Abraham Gindre,
Alexander McGee,	Thomas Jones,
Iſaac Odam,	Jean Melvin,
Daniel Singelton,	James Swamſey,
William Brown,	Iſaac Weatherly,
Mary Hunter,	John Keiſal,
Joſeph Whiteman,	Francis Sample,
Samuel Davis,	John Marſh,
George Rought,	Francis Stewart,
Iſaac Weatherly,	Alexander Stuart's Eate,
Joſeph Jenkins,	John Bull,
Garrett Fitzſpatrick,	Abraham Carradine,
Moſes Sinclair,	Edward Skeene,
Catharine Stillman,	John Caſſells,
Catharine Cattell,	Jacob Viart,
John Clemons,	Adam Shakles,
David Brunſon,	William Scott,
Edward Hinton,	John Burdell,
Chriſtopher McDowell,	John Evans,
Robert Anderſon,	David Whebb,
Peter Micheau,	Patrick Troy,
John Boone,	Stead & Wilſon,
Drury Dunn,	Martin Sieſſer,
James Dyer,	Joſiah Caniey,
Nathaniel Miller,	Conrad Holman,
John Wagner,	John Dargen,
Jacob Bowers,	Eſtate of George Starratt,
James Moore,	John Cheeſeborough,
Thomas Reid,	William Dargan,
David Williams,	William Fyffe,
Nicholas Hickler,	Chriſtopher Wilkinſon,
James Means,	Jacob & Andrew Miller,
Jacob Volery,	Charles Richbourgh,
Thomas Freik,	Abraham Meſhew,
Barbara Laver,	John Edwards,
Charles Peremiah,	Thomas King,
Richard Jeale,	William Cooper,
Charles Simmons,	Nathaniel Breedwell,
Jeremiah Struthers,	Paul Trapier,
Alex. & James McGreo,	Samuel Jeans,
James Donnom,	John Edwards, & Comp.
David Godin's Eſtate,	John Perdriau,
John Glover,	Edward Kirkland,
James Ladſon,	Jacob Wolf,
John Norman,	Nimrod Kilchriſt,
Richard Waring,	John Jacob Hurſamſer,
Francis McCall,	Abraham Rawlinſon,
Joſeph Brown,	John Alran,
Robert Wood,	John Scott,
James Conyers,	Peter Whitten,
Nicholas Cole,	John Allen,
William Davis,	Richard Baldrick,
Charles Cuſſens,	Jonathan Fabian,
William Hughes,	Henry Richenbacer,
John Lemar,	Iſaac Rippon,
John Purſell,	James Henry Butler,
Benjamin Scurry,	John Molet,
Samuel Prigge,	Robert Rivers, junior,
Edward Hilcock,	William White,
Jacob Ruff,	James Rogers.
Ephraim Lloyle,	

DAVIS,
HAIR-CUTTER from LONDON,

DRESSES ladies and gentlemen's hair in the neweſt faſhion.—Has various patterns of ready made tates, that look more natural than any yet invented.—Makes all ſorts of perukes, ſome of a new conſtruction, which require no dreſſing but what the wearer may eaſily do, and appear neater, wear better, and ſit cloſer to the face than any others yet invented.—Alſo ſide-locks for gentlemen.—Sells fillets of the lateſt invention, to keep the hair in order after it is dreſſed.

Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may ſend to his ſhop in Tradd-ſtreet, next door to John Stuart's, Eſq; and their favours ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Their moſt humble Servant,
HENRY DAVIS.

JOHN HUME,

Hath imported in the ſcooner Beaufort, *from* Madera,

A FEW pipes of London and New-York market wine, equal, if not ſuperior to any ever imported into this province for ſale, to be diſpoſed of at his ſtore in St. Michael alley by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter caſk, or dozen of bottles, at the loweſt prices; as alſo moſt other wines as uſual, warranted to be good of their kinds.

RICHARD FOWLER,
UPHOLSTERER from LONDON,
And late Aſſiſtant to Mr. JOHN BLOTT,

TAKES in all ſorts of Upholſtery and Chair Work, which he will anſwer to compleat in as neat a manner as any perſon in the City of London, having ſerved his time there, and is a Freeman of the City.——Enquire at Francis Damen's, Amen-Corner, the upper end of Union-ſtreet.

WANTED immediately, on hire, a negro woman, who is a wet-nurſe; one without a child would be preferred. For further particulars inquire of the printer.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, two new negro men, named Bacchus and Will, both of the Bambara country. Bacchus is a ſhort thick fellow, of a yellowiſh complexion, his teeth filed, as well as can be underſtood his maſter's name is James Price, and lives near Georgia. Will is a tall fellow, can't tell who he belongs to, but that his maſter lives near Mr. Price, has

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Wichie & Macaulay,

Have imported in the Friendſhip, Captain Ball from London, and other veſſels lately from Europe, a general aſſortment of goods, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, among ſt which are the following articles, viz.

CROWLEY'S broad and grubbing hoes, falling axes, chamber and kitchen dogs, chamber bellows, very neat chimney grates from £. to to £. 60, braſs and iron wire ſieves, very large braſs butt cocks, braſs and iron chafing diſhes, tea-kettles with lamp and ſtand, neſts of gilt trunks, raiſins and currants, bohea and green tea, pickles, brown holſtans, nine eighth bleach'd Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh linen from ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence to forty-five ſhillings per yard, a good aſſortment of chintz, callicoes and printed linens, a few patterns of very neat chintz bed-furniture, plain and flower'd lawns and cambricks, fine Iriſh and Britiſh oſnabrugs, ſuperfine broad cloths with trimmings, German ſerges, mens drab and broad cloth great coats and toquelees, womens ſcarlet cloaks and cardinals, faſhionable fans and ribbons, mattraſſes, fine flanders bed ticks, rich black ſattin and paduſoy, faſhionable ſtuff for womens wear, ſtrip'd flannels and amboits'd ſerges, ſtrip'd duffils, white blue green plains of a good quality and very wide, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, porter in barrels, ſpitt paſte: alſo, rum, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, bar iron, plough ſhare moulds, coarſe and fine ſalt, and exceeding good FIRKIN BUTTER.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU against JOHN BARRELL, jun. } Caſe. *In the Common Pleas. On Attachment.*

WHEREAS SAMUEL PERONNEAU, the Plaintiff in this Action, did on the fourteenth Day of Auguſt inſtant, file his Declaration in the Office of the Clerk of this honourable Court, againſt John Barrel, jun. late of the Iſland of Antigua (the Defendant) who hath no Clerk or Attorney, known to be within this Province, on whom a Copy of the ſaid Declaration, with a Rule to plead thereto, might be ſerved. It is therefore, in Purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly in ſuch Caſe made and provided, ordered that the ſaid Defendant do appear and plead to the ſaid Declaration, on or before the fifteenth Day of Auguſt, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1766; otherwiſe final and abſolute Judgment will then be given and awarded againſt him.

Office of Common Pleas, D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.
Auguſt 23d, 1765.

TO BE SOLD,

A CHOICE tract of land in St. Paul's pariſh, containing ſix hundred and forty acres, with neceſſary buildings thereon. Every acre of ſaid land is fit for rice, corn or indico, butting to the north on John Drayton, Eſq; to the eaſt on Captain Samuel Elliott, to the weſt on Elijah Poſtell, Eſq. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe may treat with THOMAS FARR.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

EDWARD LIGHTWOOD, jun. against JOHN BARRELL, jun. } Caſe. *In the Common Pleas. On Attachment.*

WHEREAS EDWARD LIGHTWOOD, jun. the Plaintiff in this Action, did on the fourteenth Day of Auguſt inſtant file his Declaration in the Office of the Clerk of this honourable Court, againſt John Barrell, jun. late of the Iſland of Antigua, Defendant, who hath no Clerk or Attorney known to be within this Province, on whom a Copy of the ſaid Declaration, with a Rule to plead thereto, might be ſerved. It is therefore, in Purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly in ſuch Caſe made and provided, Ordered, that the ſaid Defendant do appear and plead to the ſaid Declaration, on or before the fifteenth Day of Auguſt, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1766; otherwiſe final and abſolute Judgment will be given and awarded againſt him.

Office of Common Pleas, D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.
Auguſt 23d, 1765.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable plantation on the ſouth-ſide of Santee river, about forty miles from Lempriere's ferry, containing upwards of two thouſand acres, of which there are above two hundred fine ſwamp, and near a thouſand of hard marſh, very improveable. Above one hundred acres are ditched in under as good banks as any on the river. It has a very extenſive reſervoir of water, with a pounding mill thereon, almoſt new, beſides a very large barn, and all other neceſſary buildings. For further particulars enquire of SAMPSON NEVILL.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THOMAS SAVAGE, against JOHN BARRELL, jun. } Caſe. *In the Common Pleas. On Attachment.*

WHEREAS THOMAS SAVAGE, the Plaintiff in this Action, did on the fourteenth Day of Auguſt inſtant, file his Declaration in the Office of the Clerk of this honourable Court, againſt John Barrell, jun. late of the Iſland of Antigua, Defendant, who hath no Clerk or Attorney known to be within this Province, on whom a Copy of the ſaid Declaration, with a Rule to plead thereto, might be ſerved. It is therefore in Purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly in ſuch Caſe made and provided, Ordered, that the ſaid Defendant do appear and plead to the ſaid Declaration, on or before the fifteenth Day of Auguſt, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1766; otherwiſe final and abſolute Judgment will be given and awarded againſt him.

Office of Common Pleas, D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.
Auguſt 23d, 1765.

TO BE SOLD, together or ſeparate,

THREE tracts of land, on the weſt-ſide of Four-hole ſwamp, about thirty-five miles from Charles-Town, viz. one tract of three hundred acres, one tract of five hundred acres, and one tract call'd Lady's bluff, of ninety acres, being all exceeding good oak and hickory land; the bluff, being on Ediſto river, is extremely pleaſant for a ſettlement; there is alſo thereon great plenty of game and good fiſhing. The above tracts were formerly the property of John Lloyd, but now of the eſtate of John Cleland, Eſqs deceaſed. Alſo three tracts on Peedee river, two of 500 acres each, and one of 250 acres, granted to James Gordon, Eſq; of Winyaw, in 1735. And about 20 lots in the town of George-Town, Winyaw, viz. No 187, 191, 194, 204, 274 to 289 inclusive, and one lot in the town of Beaufort Port Royal, being a corner lot on Bladen ſtreet and North ſtreet. Whoever is inclined to

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 16.

ONE great deſign for which our ſenſible patriots have been deſirous of the general court's coming together at this time, is, that in imitation of other provinces, ſome ſpirited and conſtitutional reſolves may be then come into, and made matter of record, by which poſterity may ſee, that the preſent generation have not conſented to enſlave them; and that the loſs of privileges dearly purchaſed or belonging to us as Engliſhmen, is not owing to the want of manly oppoſition in every legal and juſtifiable way.

We are informed, that the hon. brigadier general ROYALL, thought fit, on Wedneſday laſt, to reſign his military employment.

SEPTEMBER 23.

In Capt. Hulme from London, are come about 13 bexes of ſtamped paper, deſigned for the uſe of this province, New-Hampſhire, and Rhode-Iſland;—thoſe for Connecticut 'tis ſaid were to be forwarded in a veſſel bound to New-York. Capt. Hulme was guarded in by the Jamaica ſloop of war and Gaſpee Cutter, and now remains at anchor in King-Road under their protection:—'Tis ſaid thoſe deteſtable ſtamps are to be lodged at the caſtle, and there to remain till further orders from home; there being at preſent no demand here for ſuch a peſtilential commodity.

An officer of one of the men of war with a number of marines, took the command of Capt. Hulme's ſhip, and obliged her to come too off the caſtle.

A letter in town, mentions an officer of a man of war being killed in Maryland, in endeavouring to ſupport the ſtampman when in diſtreſs.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Wedneſday laſt the Great and General Court of this province met at the Court Houſe here.

The SPEECH *of his Excellency* FRANCIS BERNARD, *Eſquire Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *in* New-England, *and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

To the General Aſſembly of the ſaid province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE called you together at this unuſual time, in purſuance of the unanimous advice of a very full council, that you may take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the province, and determine what is to be done at this difficult and dangerous conjuncture. I need not recount to you the violences which have been committed in this town, nor the declarations which have been made and ſtill ſubſiſt, that the act of parliament for granting Stamp-Duties in the Britiſh colonies ſhall not be executed within this province. The ordinary executive authority of this government is much too weak to counteract ſuch declarations, or oppoſe the force by which they are ſupported: It has therefore been found neceſſary to call the whole legiſlative power in aid of the executive government. From this time this arduous buſineſs will be put into your hands, and it will become a provincial concern.

Upon this occaſion, it is my duty to ſtate to you what will probably be the conſequences if you ſhould ſuffer a confirmed diſobedience of this act of parliament to take place. I am ſenſible how dangerous it is to ſpeak out at this time, and upon this ſubject: But my ſtation will not allow me to be awed or reſtrained in what I have to ſay to the General Court; not only my duty to the King, but my duty to the province, my love of it, my concern for it, oblige me to be plain and explicit upon this occaſion, And I hope, no advocate of liberty will violate that eſſential conſtitutional right, freedom of ſpeech in General Aſſembly.

As I deſire not to dictate to you, and would avoid all appearance of doing it, I ſhall reſolve what I have to recommend to your conſideration into meer queſtions, and avoid aſſertions of my own in matters which are doubtful. I ſhall not enter into any diſquiſition of the policy of the act: It has never been a part of my buſineſs to form any judgment of it; and as I have not hitherto had any opportunity to expreſs my ſentiments of it, I ſhall not do it now. I have only to ſay, that it is an act of the parliament of *Great-Britain*, and as ſuch ought to be obeyed by the ſubjects of *Great-Britain*. And I truſt, that the ſupremacy of that parliament over all the members of their wide and diffuſed Empire never was, and never will be denied within theſe walls.

The right of the parliament of *Great-Britain* to make laws for the *American* colonies, however it has been controverted in *America*, remains indiſputable at *Weſtminſter*. If it is yet to be made a queſtion, who ſhall determine it but the parliament? If the parliament declares that this right is inherent in them, are they like to acquieſce in an open and forcible oppoſition to the exerciſe of it? Will they not more probably maintain ſuch right, and ſupport their own authority? Is it in the will, or in the power, or for the intereſt of this province, to oppoſe ſuch authority? If ſuch oppoſition ſhould be made, may it not bring on a conteſt, which may prove the moſt detrimental and ruinous event which could happen to this people?

It is ſaid that the gentlemen who oppoſed this act in the Houſe of Commons, did not diſpute the authority of parliament to make ſuch a law, but argued upon the inexpediency of it at this time, and the inability of the colonies to bear ſuch an impoſition. Theſe are two diſtinct queſtions which may receive different anſwers. The power of the parliament to tax the colonies may be admitted, and yet the expediency of exerciſing the power at ſuch a time, and in ſuch a manner, may be denied. But if the queſtions are blended together ſo as to admit of but one anſwer, the affirmative of the right of parliament will conclude for the expediency of the act. Conſider therefore, *Gentlemen*, if you found your application for relief upon denying the parliament's right to make ſuch a law, whether you will not take from your friends and advocates the uſe of thoſe arguments which are moſt like to procure the relief you deſire?

You, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*, have propoſed a Congreſs of Committees from the Repreſentatives of the ſeveral colonies to conſider of a general, united, dutiful, loyal and humble repreſentation to his Majeſty and the parliament. Are the late proceedings conſiſtent with the dutiful, loyal and humble repreſentation which you have propoſed? Will the denying the power and authority of the King and parliament, be the proper means to obtain their favour? If the parliament ſhould be diſpoſed to repeal this act, will they probably do it whilſt there ſubſiſts a forcible oppoſition to the execution of it? Is it not more probable, that they will require a ſubmiſſion to their authority as a preliminary to their granting you any relief? Conſider then, whether the oppoſition to the execution of the act has not a direct tendency to defeat the meaſures you have taken to procure a repeal of it, if you do not interpoſe to prevent it.

By this act, all papers which are not duly ſtamped, are to be null and void; and all perſons who ſhall ſign, engroſs or write any ſuch papers, will forfeit, for each fact, TEN POUNDS. If therefore, Stamps are not to be uſed, all Public-Offices muſt be ſhut up: For it cannot be expected, that any officer ſhould incur penalties much beyond all he is worth, for the ſake of doing what will be null and void when it is done. I would therefore deſire you to conſider, what effects the ſtopping two kinds of offices only, the Courts of Juſtice, and the Cuſtom Houſes, will have upon the generality of the people. When the Courts of Juſtice are ſhut up, no one will be able to ſue for a debt due to him, or an injury done to him. Muſt not then all credit and mutual faith ceaſe of courſe, and fraud and rapine take their place? Will any one's perſon or property be ſafe, when their ſole protector the Law is diſabled to act? Muſt not the hand of violence be then let looſe, and force of arms become the only governing power? Is it eaſy to form an adequate idea of a ſtate of general outlawry? And may not the reality exceed the worſt idea you can form of it?

...ſhutting up the ports of this province, for want of legal clearances; are you ſure that all other ports which can rival theſe will be ſhut up alſo? Can you depend upon recovering your trade again entire and undiminiſhed, when you ſhall be pleaſed to reſume it? Can the people of this province ſubſiſt without navigation for any long time? What will become of the Seamen who will be put out of employment? What will become of the Tradeſmen, who immediately depend upon navigation for their daily-bread? Will theſe people endure want quietly, without troubling their neighbours? What will become of the numberleſs families which depend upon fiſhery? Will they be able to turn the produce of their year's work into the neceſſaries of life without navigation? Are there not numberleſs other families who do not appear immediately concerned in trade, and yet ultimately depend upon it? Do you think it poſſible to provide for the infinite chain of the dependants upon trade, who will be brought to want by the ſtopping of it? Is it certain that this province has a ſtock of proviſions within itſelf ſufficient for all its inhabitants, without the uſual imports? If there ſhould be a ſufficiency in general, can it be diſtributed among all the individuals without great violence and confuſion? In ſhort, can this province bear a ceſſation of law and juſtice, and of trade and navigation, at a time when the buſineſs of the year is to be wound up, and the ſevere ſeaſon is haſtily approaching? Theſe are ſerious and alarming queſtions, which deſerve a cool and diſpaſſionate conſideration.

I would not willingly aggravate the dangers which are before you; I do not think it very eaſy to do it. This province ſeems to me to be upon the brink of a precipice; and that it depends upon you to prevent its falling. Poſſibly I may fear more for you than you do for yourſelves: But in the ſituation you now ſtand, a ſight of your danger is neceſſary to your preſervation; and it is my buſineſs to open it to you. But I do not pretend to enumerate all the evils which may poſſibly happen; ſeveral, and ſome of no little importance, will occur to you, though they have been omitted by me. In a word, Gentlemen, never were your judgment and prudence ſo put to a trial, as they are like to be upon the preſent occaſion.

I am aware that endeavours have been, or may be uſed, to leſſen my credit with you, which I have hitherto always ſtudied to improve to the advantage of the province. Violences ſeldom come alone: the ſame ſpirit which pulls down houſes attacks reputations. The beſt men in the province have been much injured in this way: I myſelf have not eſcaped this malignity. But I ſhall not lower myſelf to anſwer ſuch accuſers: to you I ſhall always give ſuch explanations as ſhall be neceſſary for the improvement of a good underſtanding between us. However, I will take this opportunity to declare publickly, that ever ſince I have ſat in this chair, I have been conſtantly attentive to the true intereſts of this province according to the beſt of my underſtanding, and have endeavoured to promote them by all means in my power. The welfare of this province is ſtill uppermoſt in my heart: and I believe no man feels more for them than I do at this preſent time.

Gentlemen of the houſe of Repreſentatives,

I muſt recommend to you to do an act of juſtice, which at the ſame time will reflect credit upon yourſelves: I mean, to order a compenſation to be made to the ſufferers by the late diſturbances. Their loſſes are too great for them to ſet down with; one of them amounts to a very large ſum. You muſt be ſenſible, that it will be expected that theſe damages be made good: and it will be better for you to do it of your own accord before any requiſition is made to you.—An eſtimate of theſe damages is made by a committee of the council purſuant to order, which will be laid before you,

Gentlemen,

I am ſenſible of the difficulty of the part you have to act; it may not be ſufficient for you to be convinced of the neceſſity of a ſubmiſſion to the law for the preſent, unleſs the ſame conviction ſhall be extended to the people in general. If this ſhould be ſo, I can only deſire you to uſe all means to make yourſelves well acquainted with the exigency of the preſent time; and if you ſhall be perſuaded that a diſobedience of the act is productive of much more evil than a ſubmiſſion to it can be, you muſt endeavour to convince your conſtituents of the truth of ſuch perſuaſion. In ſuch caſe I ſhall readily grant you a receſs for a ſufficient time; and I ſhall be ready to concur with you in all other legal meaſures to provide for the ſafety of the people of this province. FRANCIS BERNARD.

Council Chamber, 25th September, 1765.

We hear that William Story, Eſq; has reſigned the office of Deputy-Regiſter of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in this province.

A gentleman of veracity and knowledge, in England, writes, That he is aſſured, from undoubted authority, that the new miniſtry are determined to be very favourable to the colonies, in particular with regard to the extenſion of their commerce.

We hear from Newbury, That a perſon was hung and burnt in effigy there, laſt week, for ſpeaking in favour of the ſtamp-act.

Capt. Hulme in the laſt ſhip from London arrived here, having ſome ſtamped paper on board, remains yet in King-Road, near Caſtle William, with the Jamaica, Fortune, Tryal ſloops of war, and Gaſpee cutter.

Laſt Friday afternoon his excellency the governor was pleaſed to ſend the following meſſage to both houſes of aſſembly, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THE importance of the buſineſs which is now before you, requires that there ſhould be the fulleſt aſſembly that can be well had; but I find that the courts of juſtice, which are held in different parts of the country about this time, have prevented many members of both houſes, from attending for ſome time. I therefore think proper to give you the receſs I propoſed, immediately; hoping that at the next meeting, every member who is not hindered by abſolute neceſſity, will attend. I do accordingly adjourn this general court unto Wedneſday the 23d day of October.

Council Chamber, Sept. 27, 1765. FRA. BARNARD.

The following are ſent to us as copies of his Excellency's meſſage to both houſes of aſſembly, in their late ſeſſion, and the anſwer of the houſe of repreſentatives thereto.

Gentlemen of the council, and gentlemen of the houſe of repreſentatives,

A Ship is arrived in the harbour with ſtamped papers on board for the king's uſe in this province, and alſo with other ſtamped papers for the like uſe for the province of New-Hampſhire and colony of Rhode-Iſland: As Mr. Oliver has declined the office of diſtributor of ſtamped paper, and cannot ſafely meddle with what are arrived, the care of them devolves to this government, as having a general charge of the king's intereſt within it. I have already laid this matter before the council, and they have referred it to a general court. I therefore now apply to you jointly, to deſire your advice and aſſiſtance in order to preſerve the ſtamped papers deſign'd for this government, being the king's property of very conſiderable value, ſafe and ſecure for his Majeſty's further orders. I muſt alſo deſire you at the ſame time, to conſider of the like preſervative of the ſtamped papers deſigned for New-Hampſhire and Rhode-Iſland, if the diſtributors appointed for thoſe governments ſhould decline to have the charge of them, and in ſuch caſe the care of them will devolve to this government, equally with others.

May it pleaſe your Excellency.

THE houſe having given all due attention to your Excellency's meſſage of this day, beg leave to acquaint your excellency, that the ſtamped papers mentioned in your meſſage, are brought here without any directions of this government: It is the ſenſe of the houſe, that it may prove of ill conſequence for them any ways to intereſt themſelves in this matter: We hope therefore your excellency will excuſe us, if we cannot ſee our way clear to give you any advice or aſſiſtance herein.

OCTOBER 1.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here the Senegal ſloop of war from Halifax, and remains with the Fortune and Jamaica ſloops, and Gaſpee cutter.

Capt. Hulme's ſhip came up to town laſt wedneſday. All the ſtamped papers and parchments which came in her have been landed at the Caſtle.

HARTFORD, ...BER 23.

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon, ...y of able-bodied men ...ſembled in town (on horſeback) from the eaſtern part of this government, and informed, thoſe who were willing to join them, that they were on their way to New Haven, to demand the Stamp-Officer of this colony to reſign his office—that a number of their companions were gone on the lower Roads, and that they had all agreed to rendezvous at Branford, the next day (Thurſday) and that they ſhould tarry in town that night; they then diſperſed to different parts of the town for lodging. In the evening advice was received, that Mr. Ingerſoll was on the road to this place, that he would be in town the next day, and that he intended to apply to the Aſſembly for their protection; and it being conjectured that he might come to town in the night, to ſhun the mob, (who we had heard were on their way to pay him a viſit) it was agreed that a Watch ſhould patrole the ſtreets all night, to prevent his coming in unnoticed, but they made no diſcoveries. On Thurſday morning, the whole body, (including a conſiderable number from this town) ſet off, on their intended expedition, and in about an hour, met Mr. Ingerſoll, at the lower end of Weathersfield, and let him know their buſineſs,—he at firſt refuſed to comply, but it was inſiſted upon, that he ſhould reſign his office of Stamp-Maſter, ſo diſagreeable to his countrymen;—after many propoſals, he delivered the reſolution, mentioned below, which he read himſelf in the hearing of the whole company: he was then deſired to pronounce the words LIBERTY AND PROPERTY, three times, which having done, the whole body gave three huzza's: Mr. Ingerſoll, then went to a Tavern, and dined with ſeveral of the company: After dinner, the company told Mr. Ingerſoll, was he as bound to Hartford, they would eſcort him there, which they did, to the number of almoſt Five Hundred perſons on horſeback. After they arrived in town, Mr. Ingerſoll again read his reſignation in public, when three huzza's more were given, and the whole company immediately diſperſed, without making the leaſt diſturbance.

The following is a Copy of Mr. Ingerſoll's Reſignation. Weathersfield, September 19th, 1765.

I DO hereby promiſe, that I will never receive any Stampt-Papers, which may arrive from Europe, in conſequence of any Act lately paſſed in the Parliament of Great-Britain, nor officiate in any manner as Stamp-Maſter, or Diſtributor of Stamps, within the colony of Connecticut, either directly or indirectly ——— And I do hereby notify all the inhabitants of this his Majeſty's colony of Connecticut, (notwithſtanding the ſaid office or truſt has been committed to me) not to apply to me, ever hereafter, for any ſuch Stamped-Papers, hereby declaring, that I do reſign ſaid office, and execute theſe preſents of my own free will and accord, without any equivocation, or mental reſervation.

In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand.

J. INGERSOLL.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 3.

We hear that the *ſtampt paper* for this province is arrived at Newcaſtle under the protection of one of his majeſty's ſloops of war. It is impoſſible to conceive the conſternation this melancholly news has diffuſed thro' this city——Rage, reſentment and grief appeared in every countenance, and the mournful language of one and all our inhabitants ſeems to be Farewell, farewell, LIBERTY!——AMERICA, AMERICA, doomed by a premature ſentence to ſlavery!—Was it thy loyalty—thy filial obedience—thy exhauſted treaſures—and the rivers of blood ſhed by thy ſons in extending the glory of the Britiſh arms, provoked thy mother thus unjuſtly to involve thee in diſtreſs, by tearing from thee, the darling privileges of thy children?—or was it the perfidy?—but I cannot proceed—tears of vexation and ſorrow ſtop my pen—O my country, my country!

At a meeting of the Lawyers at the ſupreme court, held at Perth-Amboy, on the 20th ult. like true-born ſons of liberty, and lovers of their country, the chief juſtice having propoſed the following Queries, *agreed and came to the under-mentioned* Reſolves, *which will redound to their honour.*

I. WHETHER, if the ſtamps ſhould arrive, and be placed at the city of Burlington, by or after the firſt of November, they would, as practitioners, agree to purchaſe them, or any of them, for the neceſſary proceedings in the law?

RESOLVED, by the whole body, N.C. they would not, but rather ſuffer their private intereſt to give way to the public good, proteſting at the ſame time againſt all indecent or riotous behaviour, which they will diſcountenance by every means in their power to preſerve order, and by an abſolute refuſal to make uſe of the ſtamps, and other quiet methods, endeavour to obtain a repeal of the law.

II. Whether it was their opinion that, ſhould the act take place, the duties could poſſibly be paid in gold and ſilver?

ANSWERED by the whole body, It could not be paid in gold and ſilver even for one year.

III. Their opinion was deſired, whether, as the act required the governor and chief juſtice to ſuperintend the diſtributor, he ſhould be obliged to take charge of the diſtribution of the ſtamps by order and appoinment of the governor, if he ſhould think proper to fix upon him for that office?

ANSWERED, and ADVISED not to take it upon him, the governor not being impowered by the act to appoint, or if he was, it was left to the chief juſtice's option, and that it would be incompatible with his office as chief juſtice.

On monday laſt came to town, the hon. Lord Adam Gordon, after a tour through his Majeſty's iſlands, and colonies on the continent; and we hear intends to go to England by the next packet.

NEW-YORK, *October* 10.

On Monday laſt the Commiſſioners from the ſeveral Colonies, appointed for holding the General Congreſs, being all arrived, aſſembled and entered upon buſineſs.——The moſt important that ever came under conſideration in America.

The following is a Liſt of the Gentlemen aſſembled.

1	MASSACHUSETS-BAY,	James Otis Oliver Partridge, and Timothy Ruggles. Eſqrs. 3
2	RHODE-ISLAND,	Metcalf Bowler, and Henry Ward, Eſqrs. 2
3	CONNECTICUT,	Eliphalet Dyar, Samuel Wm. Johnſon, and David Rowland, Eſqrs. 3
4	NEW-YORK,	John Cruger, Robert R. Livingſton, Philip Livingſton, William Bayard, and Leonard Liſpenard, Eſqrs. 5
5	NEW-JERSEY,	Robert Ogden, Hendrick Fiſher, and Joſeph Borden, Eſqrs. 3
6	PENNSYLVANIA,	John Dickinſon, John Morton, and George Bryan, Eſqrs. 3
7	Government of the counties of *Newcaſtle, Kent* and *Suſſex*, on Delaware,	Jacob Kollock, Cæſar Rodney, and Thomas MacKean, Eſqrs. 3
8	MARYLAND,	William Murdock, Edward Tighlman, and Thomas Ringgold, Eſqrs. 3
9	SOUTH-CAROLINA,	Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, and John Rutledge, Eſqrs. 3

We hear from Philadelphia, that a commiſſion appointing Mr. Hughes, diſtributer of the ſtamps for that province, arrived there in the ſame veſſel with the ſtamps, and that he had ſign'd a reſignation of that office, which was read off at the court-houſe on monday laſt.

OCTOBER 14.

We hear the ſtamped paper for this colony, lately lodged in Caſtle-William, is to be conveyed to this port by the Viper ...

His Majeſty's ſhip Maidſtone, Capt. Arthebus, arrived at Halifax, near this port, the firſt of September.